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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/600,390	06/20/2003	Avijit Chatterjee	ROC920030238US1	7557
46797 7590 01/08/2008 IBM CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW DEPT 917, BLDG. 006-1			EXAMINER	
			HARPER, LEON JONATHAN	
	HWAY 52 NORTH TER, MN 55901-7829		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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			01/08/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	1	CHATTERJEE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	10/600,390					
Office Action Cummary	Examiner	Art Unit				
The MAILING DATE of this communicati	Leon J. Harper	2166				
Period for Reply	on appears on the cover sheet w	in the correspondence during				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILI - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communica - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, be any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ING DATE OF THIS COMMUNI CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a kition. by period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI by statute, cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		·				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed or	n <u>15 October 2007</u> .					
 /						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 9,11-18 and 25 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are w 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 9,11-18,25 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction	vithdrawn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Example 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by	☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to n to the drawing(s) be held in abeya correction is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/20/2003.	948) Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application 				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed 10/15/2007 has been entered. Claim 25 has been amended. No claims has been added or cancelled. Accordingly, claims 9,11-18 and 25 are pending in this office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 9,11-18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 20040205545 (hereinafter Bar), in view of US5253362 (Nolan).

As for claim 9 Bar discloses:: one or more applications for manipulating data (See paragraph 0021); an annotation store for storing annotations created for data

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manipulated by the one or more applications (See paragraph 0025 lines 9-10) an annotation browser configured to access the annotation store and provide one or more graphical user interfaces for creating and viewing annotations for data manipulated by the one or more (See paragraph 0025). Bar however does not disclose an annotation browser configured to display annotations and links to associated annotated data objects; and wherein selecting the links to the associated data objects causes an application used to manipulate the associated data objects to be invoked. Nolan however does disclose an annotation browser configured to display annotations and links to associated annotated data objects and wherein selecting the links to the associated data objects causes an application used to manipulate the associated data objects to be invoked (See column 2 lines 50-60). It would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the pertinent at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teaching of Nolan into the system of Bar. The modification would have been obvious because the two references are concerned with the solution to problem of browsing and storing annotations, therefore there is an implicit motivation to combine these references. In other words, the ordinary skilled artisan, during his/her quest for a solution to the cited problem, would look to the cited references at the time the invention was made. Consequently, the ordinary skilled artisan, would have been motivated to combine the cited references since Nolan's teaching would enable users of the bar system to fan out annotations, and store annotations in scratch pad form.

As for claim 11 the rejection of claim 9 is incorporated, and further Nolan discloses: wherein the annotation browser is configured to display data and indications

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of what displayed data has one or more corresponding annotations (See column 5 lines 35-42).

As for claim 12 the rejection of claim 11 is incorporated, and further Bar discloses wherein the annotation browser is configured to display one or more annotation icons proximate to an annotated data object (See paragraph 0027).

As for claim 13, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated, and further Nolan discloses: wherein: at least one common annotation describes more than one data object (See figure 6 and column 5 lines 51-55), and the annotation browser is configured to display a common annotation icon proximate to data objects described by the common annotation (See column 5 lines 60-65 notes the nurses notes hold annotations).

As for claim 14, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated, and further Nolan discloses wherein the annotation browser is configured to display different annotation icons proximate to data objects described by different annotations (See figure 5 and note that you are going to get a different view depending on what the annotation is).

As for claim 15, the rejection of claim 9 is incorporated, and further Nolan discloses: wherein the annotation browser is configured to display a first annotation icon to indicate a displayed data object has a single annotation and a second annotation icon

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to indicate a displayed data object has multiple annotations (See column 5 line60-column 6 line 4 and noting that icon is in a cell and will display differently depending on the annotation)

As for claim 16, the rejection of claim 9 is incorporated, and further Nolan discloses: wherein the annotation browser is configured to display a first portion of annotation data from an annotation, in response to a user positioning a cursor over an associated annotation icon (See Figure 5 "showing details").

As for claim 17, the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and further Nolan disclose: wherein the annotation browser is further configured to, in response to the user selecting the annotation icon, display a second portion of annotation data from the annotation (See figure 6 "expanded annotations").

As for claim 18, the rejection of claim 17 is incorporated, and further Nolan discloses wherein the annotation browser is further configured to, in response to the user selecting the annotation icon, retrieve the second portion of annotation data from the annotation store (See figure 6 and note that annotations are contained within the local data storage).

Claim 25 is a system claim substantially comprising the same limitations as claim 1 and is thus rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.

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Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/15/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues:

Nolan teaches that a document contained in a database is being accessed by the documents appropriate application. For example, a spreadsheet is being viewed in a program similar to Microsoft Excel. One or more of the cells in the spreadsheet may have an annotation and an associated link. When the link is selected the annotation is displayed. The example of an annotation that is given by Nolan is some sort of form that may have various attributes obtained from one or more object instances of one or more object classes. Nolan goes on to liken the link in the spreadsheet to "hypertext," in which a word or symbol in one document is linked to another document. However, the claims recite an "annotation browser is configured to display annotations and links to associated annotated data objects; and wherein selecting the links to the associated data objects causes an application used to manipulate the associated data objects to be invoked." Examples of embodiments covered by the recited language of claims 9 and 25 can be found in specification, paragraphs [0118] through [0124]: In contrast to claims 9 and 25, Nolan does not teach an annotation browser, annotations linking back to the data objects, or the invoking of an application to display the original data object. Nolan merely teaches links to annotations while viewing data described by those annotations. However, Nolan is completely silent as to the processing data in the opposite direction

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as recited in the claims, namely accessing annotated data via a link displayed with an annotation.

Examiner responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. Examiner is entitled to give claim limitations their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification. Interpretation of Claims-Broadest Reasonable Interpretation During patent examination, the pending claims must be 'given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.' Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541,550-51 (CCPA 1969). In this case the argued limitations of claims 9 and 25 only require that the annotation browser display 1. annotations and 2. links to associated annotated data objects, And while applicant points to specific embodiments in the specification the term data object is a term broader than any of the specific embodiments. Nolan discloses annotation links to forms or reports associated with a data cell (See Nolan column 2 lines 50-52).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leon J. Harper whose telephone number is 571-272-0759. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM - 4:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LJH Leon J. Harper January 2, 2008

> HOSAIN ALAM SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER